

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

[Concluded.]

SECTION III.

Of arraignment, rights of challenge, &c., of prisoners.

ART. 1. When a prisoner, arraigned before a general court martial, shall, from obstinacy and deliberate design, stand mute, or answer foreign to the purpose, the court may proceed to trial and judgment as if the prisoner had pleaded not guilty.

When a member shall be challenged by a prisoner, the latter must state his cause of challenge, of which the other members of the court shall, after due deliberation, determine the relevancy or validity, and decide accordingly; and no challenge to more than one member at a time, shall be received by the court.

In giving their votes the members of a court martial are to begin with the youngest in commission.

All persons who give evidence before a court martial, are to be examined on oath, or affirmation, in the following form.

"You swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—so help you God."

On the trial of cases not capital, before courts martial, the deposition of witnesses not in the line or staff of the army may be taken before some justice of the peace: Provided, the prosecutor and the person accused are present at the taking of the same, or are duly notified thereof.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, charged with crimes, shall be confined until tried by a court martial, or released by proper authority.

No arrest shall be deemed lawful unless founded on written charges, and the evidence by which it is proposed to sustain them; nor shall any officer or soldier put in arrest be continued in confinement more than eight days, provided he can be sooner brought before a court martial.

No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by an officer belonging to the forces of the United States, provided the officer committing shall, at the same time, deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged, and the proof thereof on which he relies.

No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall presume to release any person committed to his charge, without proper authority for so doing; nor shall he suffer any person to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it by the sentence of a court martial.

Every officer, or provost marshal, to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, shall, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, make report in writing to his commanding officer of their names and alleged crimes of such prisoners, and the names of the officers who committed them, on the penalty of being punished for disobedience or neglect of duty.

The commanding officer of any post or detachment in which there shall not be a number of officers adequate to form a general court martial, shall, in cases requiring the cognizance of such court, report to the commanding officer of the department, who shall order a court to be assembled at the most convenient post or detachment, and the party accused, with the necessary witnesses, to be transported

to the place where the said court shall be assembled.

Whenever it may be found convenient, and necessary to the public service, the officers of the marines shall be associated with the officers of the land service, for the purpose of holding courts martial, and trying offenders belonging to either corps; and in such cases, the orders of the senior officer of either who may be present, and duly authorized, shall be received and obeyed.

No person shall be sentenced to suffer death, but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a court martial, nor except in such cases as are herein expressly mentioned; nor shall any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, or follower of the army, be tried a second time for the same offence.

No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court martial for an offence which shall have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless the person, by reason of having absented himself, or some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

SECTION IV.

Of rank—lineal and brevet.

Officers having brevets or commissions of a date prior to those held by them in the regiment or corps to which they belong, may serve on courts martial, when composed of officers of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevets; but in the regiment, troop, or company, to which such officers belong, they shall do duty and take rank according to the commissions by which they are mustered in said corps.

If, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia, then present on duty, shall command the whole, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States.

SECTION V.

Of the Engineer Corps, &c.

Officers of the engineer corps, and staff officers, are not liable to be called to the discharge of any duty not within the line of their particular profession, but by a special order of the President of the United States.

SECTION VI.

Mode of securing the effects of officers and soldiers dying in the service.

When any commissioned officer shall die, or be killed in the service of the United States, the major of the regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty in his absence, or, in any post or garrison, the second officer in command, or the assistant military agent, shall immediately secure all his effects or equipage then in camp, or in quarters, and shall make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the Department of War, to the end that his executors or administrators may receive the same.

When any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall die, or be killed in the service of the United States, the then commanding officer of the troop or company shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of what effects he died possessed of, above his arms and accoutrements, and transmit the same to the office of the Department of War; which said effects are to be accounted for and paid to the representatives of such deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier; and in

case any of the officers so authorized to take care of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers should, before they have accounted to their representatives for the same, shall have occasion to leave the regiment or post, by preferment or otherwise, they shall, before they be permitted to quit the same, deposit in the hands of the commanding officer, or of the assistant military agent, all the effects of such non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in order that they may be secured for, and paid to, their respective representatives.

SECTION VII.

Of Suttlers, and other followers of the army—their subjection to military law, &c.

All sutlers and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever serving with the armies of the United States, in the field or in garrison, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to the rules and articles of war.

All officers commanding in the field, forts, barracks, or garrisons of the United States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions, or other articles, at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

SECTION VIII.

Of reading the Rules and Articles of War to recruits—oaths to be administered, &c.

Every non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall enlist in the service of the United States, shall, at the time of his so enlisting, or within six days afterwards, have the rules for the government of the armies of the United States read to him; and shall, by the officer who enlisted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was enlisted, be taken before a magistrate, or justice of the peace, or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate, not being an officer of the army; or where recourse cannot be had to a magistrate or justice of the peace, before the judge advocate, and in his presence shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States;" which magistrate, justice, or judge advocate, is to give the officer a certificate, signifying that the man enlisted did take the said oath or affirmation.

After a non-commissioned officer or soldier shall have been duly enlisted and sworn, he shall not be dismissed the service without a discharge in writing; and no discharge granted to him shall be sufficient, which is not signed by a field officer of the regiment to which he belongs, or commanding officer where no field officer of the regiment is present; and no discharge shall be given to a non-commissioned officer or soldier, before his term of service has expired, but by order of the President, the commanding officer of a department, or the sentence of a general court martial; nor shall a commissioned officer be discharged the service but by sentence of a general court martial, or, in time of war, by the order of the President of the United States.

Every colonel or other officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, and actually quartered with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers in such numbers, and for so long a time as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; and a captain or other inferior officer commanding a troop or company, or in any garrison, fort or barrack of the United States, (his field officer being absent) may give furloughs to non-

commissioned officers or soldiers for a time not exceeding twenty days in six months, but not to more than two persons to be absent at the same time, except some extraordinary occasion should require it.

At every muster, the commanding officer of each regiment, troop or company there present, shall give to the officer who musters the said regiment, troop or company, certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers as shall not appear at said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence. In like manner the commanding officer of every troop or company shall give certificates signifying the reasons of the absence of non-commissioned officers or soldiers, which reasons and time of absence shall be inserted in the muster rolls, opposite the names of the respective absent officers or soldiers. The certificates shall, together with the muster rolls, be remitted by the officer mustering, to the Department of War.

The commanding officer of every regiment, troop, or independent company or garrison of the United States, shall, in the beginning of every month remit, through the proper channels to the Department of War, an exact return of the regiment, troop, independent company or garrison, under his command, specifying the names of the officers then absent from posts, with the reasons for, and the time of, their absence.

CORRECTION.—In the introductory remarks, published last week, see page 266, last line but two, the word *try* should have been *betray*.

PUNNING.

MR. EDITOR: I am on sick leave from my post. I attribute my indisposition to being worried by my commanding officer, and receiving from him sundry pokes, *coups de jarret*, in my sides, which, together, have left me in a state of great mental irritation, and with pain in the ribs. You must know, Mr. Editor, that I have been serving nine months in a small garrison, under the command of one of the most inveterate punsters in or out of the army. The insulated position of our station left us without other social intercourse than with each other. I was the only subaltern officer present. My quarters adjoined those of the commandant, from whom I received daily visits. Imagine, if you can, Mr. Editor, the tortures to which I have been exposed. I was educated with the strictest regard to military obedience, and taught to hold in respect, and even to venerate, any *thing* in the shape of a military superior. My late commanding officer will do me the justice to say that no one could have been more respectful than myself in my intercourse with him; listening without wincing to all his puns; laughing at them when they came within my comprehension, and receiving, without flinching, sundry pokes in the side, when his *jeux de mots* failed to have effect. I bore these visitations without a murmur, believing that I was afflicted for some good purpose. But, alas! all things must come to an end, and patience and long suffering cannot endure forever. My tormentor (most sincerely do I beg his pardon) had so long worked on my cachinatory powers, that I at last became subject to uncontrollable bursts of laughter, which occurred whenever I set eyes on him. These paroxysms ended in violent cramps and distortions, the repetition of which has left me in a state too pitiable to describe. I will not attempt it, but subjoin some remarks of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq., on punning, trusting they may meet the eye of my late commanding officer in particular, and all punsters in general, and that thereafter they will cease their depredations upon conversation, and to worry their friends and associates, especially those who may be placed under their command, whose only hope of release is in death or a "sick leave."

In much pain, I remain affectionately yours,

SIMON SUFFER,

Brevet Lieut. — Arty.

Remarks of Lavincelot Langstaff, Esq., on Punning; see his whim-whams and opinions, page 336.

"Nor have our utmost efforts been able to check the progress of that alarming epidemic, the rage for punning, which, though doubtless originally intended merely to ornament and enliven conversation by little sports of fancy, threatens to overrun and poison the whole, like the baneful ivy, which destroys the useful plant it first embellished. Now I look upon a habitual punster as a depredator upon conversation; and I have remarked sometimes one of these offenders, sitting silent on the watch for an hour together, until some luckless wight, unfortunately for the ease and quiet of the company, dropped a phrase susceptible of a double meaning; when—pop, our punster would dart out like a veteran mouser from her covert, seize the unlucky word, and, after worrying and mumbling at it until it was capable of no further marring, relapse again into silent watchfulness, and lie in wait for another opportunity. Even this might be borne with, by the aid of a little philosophy; but the worst of it is, they are not content to manufacture puns and laugh heartily at them themselves; but they expect we should laugh with them, which I consider an intolerable hardship, and a flagrant imposition on good nature. Let those gentlemen fritter away conversation with impunity, and deal out their wits in sixpenny bits if they please; but I beg I may have the choice of refusing currency to their small change. I am seriously afraid, however, that our junto is not quite free from the infection; nay, that it has even approached so near as to menace the tranquillity of my elbow chair, for Will Wizard, as we were in caucus the other night, absolutely electrified Pindar and myself with a most palpable and perplexing pun; had it been a torpedo, it could not have more discomposed the fraternity. Sentence of banishment was unanimously decreed; but on his confessing that, like many celebrated wits, he was merely retailing other men's wares on commission, he was for that once forgiven, on condition of refraining from such diabolical practices in future. Pindar is particularly outrageous against punsters; and quite astonished and put me to a nonplus a day or two since, by asking, abruptly, 'whether I thought a punster could be a good Christian?' He followed up his question triumphantly, by offering to prove, by sound logic and historical fact, that the Roman empire owed its decline and fall to a pun; and that nothing tended so much to demoralize the French nation as their abominable rage for *jeux de mots*."

THE LATE COLONEL LINDSAY.

At a meeting of the officers of the 2d regiment U. S. artillery, held at Buffalo and Fort Niagara, N. Y., upon the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Colonel WILLIAM LINDSAY, of that regiment: Present, Major M. M. Payne, 2d Artillery,

Captain Allen Lowd,	"	"
" James Green,	"	"
" W. C. DeHart,	"	"
Lieuts. E. W. Morgan,	"	"
" John Sedgwick,	"	"
" B. Conkling,	"	"
" W. B. Blair,	"	"
" W. F. Barry,	"	"
" E. D. Towssend, Adj't.	"	"
" W. A. Nichols,	"	"
" L. Pitkin,	"	"
" W. A. Brown, 3d	"	"

Ass't Surgeon T. I. C. Monroe,
" Geo. R. Clarke,

Major PAYNE was called to the chair, and Capt. Wm. C. De Hart, appointed Secretary.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman, with such members as he may name, shall constitute a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting upon the occasion.

Whereupon, Captains Green and De Hart, and Assistant Surgeon Clarke, being named by the Chair, the committee withdrew, and the meeting adjourned for one hour.

Upon being called together, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with unmingled sorrow the intelligence of the death of our late commander and friend, Colonel WILLIAM LINDSAY, of the 2d regiment of artillery.

Resolved, That we have always observed with admiration, an union of qualities in the character of the deceased, worthy of the high station and reputation he sustained, as a soldier, and a gentleman; qualities which, as a commander, always insured the respect of his juniors, and in his social relations awakened sentiments of esteem and affection.

Resolved, That we consider his death a public loss; that being cut off while yet in the vigor of his days, one "who had borne his honors so meekly," yet performed his duties so faithfully, good promise of future usefulness to his country and of distinction for himself. That in him we saw an intellect strongly endowed, cultivated by study and ripened by experience; that animated with a love of knowledge, and chastened by a just taste, his sentiments and his learning mutually embellished each other:—and that through his mental may we trace also his moral worth, for, as in the first, knowledge was the standard of his judgment, so in the second was truth the motive and principle of his conduct.

Resolved, That the manner in which he fulfilled the duties confided to him by the War Department for the execution of the Cherokee treaty, manifested a zeal and ability worthy of all praise, whilst he never forgot the philanthropy of a Christian heart, or the trusts of a public agent: That from the anxieties and fatigues incident to his station, we fear he brought upon himself that disease whose melancholy termination has called us to mourn, not in language alone, but with a sincere and painful sorrow.

Resolved, That we sympathise, yes, deeply sympathise with his bereaved family, and in offering our respectful condolence, we also commend them to HIM who careth for the desolate and the afflicted.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings and resolutions be furnished to the editors of the "National Intelligencer" and "Army and Navy Chronicle," and that they be requested to publish the same.

M. M. PAYNE,

Major 2d artillery.

W. C. DEHART,
Capt. U. S. A., Sec'y.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

ITINERARY OF THE PORTUGUESE LIEUTENANT OF THE ROYAL NAVY, JOAQUIM PEDRO CELESTINO SOARES, FROM BOMBAY TO LISBON.

Translated from the Lisbon Diario de Governo, of the 26th July, 1838.

[The information contained in the following narrative, is, we believe, in a great measure novel, and will not be without interest to those who contemplate a voyage to the Levant, or the East Indies.]

The East India Company has, in the port of Bombay, three large steam vessels, the Atalanta, the Berenice, and Semiramis, of 650 to 700 tons, with engines of 300 to 320 horse power, and one of 300 tons; all to ply in the Red sea, as far as Suez, furnished with every convenience for passengers, at different prices, and performing the voyage with safety and rapidity. The first class of passengers pay 800 rupees each, or 400 Spanish dollars; each cabin holds two passengers, with warm and cold baths, and board in the grand saloon; the second class pay 600 rupees each; the cabins are on deck, and there is a large room common to all to wash and bathe, and board in the small saloon, if the number is limited, but on deck if there are many passengers of this class; the third class, generally composed of European servants, pay 80 rupees, sleep on deck forward, and they get there the remnants of provisions left from the second table, of which there is

always an abundance; the fourth class, which is composed of native servants, board with the crew, and generally are allowed rice and curry. The two first classes are allowed any beverage they require all day, including coffee and milk for breakfast, brandy and any other spirituous liquors; the third class is allowed a small quantity of wine, but none to the fourth. A certain quantity of luggage is allowed to all these classes, freight free; to the first three trunks or boxes, 30 inches long, 16 inches high and 12 wide, and three cases, with three dozen of bottles, for water or wine, across the Desert; to the second class the same three boxes, and two cases for water or wine; to the third and fourth, a trunk or box, of the same size as the other classes. The passage is generally made in 18 to 21 days, according to the wind and weather, but never exceeding them, touching at Mocha, where at the end of nine or ten days, coal is taken in, and afterwards at Cossier, five days after.

On the arrival at Suez, the passengers find in the sands, tents erected by Mr. Waghorne's company for their shelter while they get ready to cross the desert: the baggage being carried by camels at forty piasters, or two dollars each; and the passengers riding excellent asses, well equipped, for six dollars each, as far as Cairo. This journey lasts from three to five days, and is effected in different ways, according to the means of the passengers: for in the caravan in which I travelled part of the way, there were several rich ladies who had tents of which they made use, halting for meals, and living extremely well, and not hurrying themselves. Those, however, who will submit to sleep in the open air, and to eat sparingly, may proceed faster, and by travelling in company with others, and with two servants and little luggage, the expense will not be more than 12 to 15 dollars each.

On the third day, about two o'clock, you see Cairo, three leagues distant, where you arrive at about five in the afternoon. At Cairo one finds every thing you can dream of, from all parts of the world. There are excellent hotels, in which board and lodging is had for 40 piastres daily, wine excepted, which costs a dollar the bottle. The owners of the hotels provide every thing for the voyage down the Nile, which lasts from two to three days. The delay is well remunerated by examining the mosques, citadel, and the palaces and gardens of the Pasha, as well as the pyramids, six miles from the left bank of the river; for which excursion there are always boats and conveyances, managed by smart clever Arabs. These excursions are expensive, and one is well off who satisfies his curiosity at the cost of ten or twelve dollars.

The voyage of the Nile, as far as Atfe takes three or four days, and is very interesting. The expense will cost, among four, from thirty-three to forty dollars each, which will provide them with a good boat with a cabin, servants, excellent table, coffee and wine. At Atfe, there are other boats, more elegant, and that sail fast, which carry you to Alexandria, by the canal, in twenty-four hours, for which five dollars a head will be charged. At Alexandria you will likely stay eight or ten days; there being several steamers that will take you to Malta, Syra, Marseilles, Naples, or Constantinople. The delay at Alexandria will enable you to see the column of Pompey, Cleopatra's Needle, the garden and palace of Ibrahim, the arsenal, and the fine ships of war of the Pacha. The English consul will obtain your permission to visit the schools for painting and sculpture, as well as the great admiral's ship of war. All the hotels are good, but *l'Hotel de l'Europe* is the best and the cleanest: the charges are the same as at Cairo.

From Egypt to Europe the passage money is nearly the same in all steamers, and is as follows: from Alexandria to Marseilles, in a French steamer, 390

francs, and 290 to Malta, provisions not included, which, at the best table, cost 6 francs per day; the voyage being performed in twelve days to Malta, it will cost, with board, 362 francs, or \$68. The expense in English steamers will be about \$80, but the attendance is superior, the first class of passengers in all the steamers having cabins forward, holding two, with board in the saloon; the second class have cabins forward, holding four to eight, dining in the fore cabin, and the charge is 180 francs; for the third class, the charge is 90 francs. The English boats perform the voyage one day shorter, as they do not stop any where: the French boats call at Syra to meet the line from Constantinople, which causes delay—not to be regretted, however, as you will be able to go near Candia, Scarpanto, Ranna Stampalio, Nio, Naxos, Delos, &c., reminding you of Virgil and Ovid, as far as Syra, and afterwards of Byron, when near Navarino, Cherso, Silante, Cape Matapoa, and finally, by observing Mount Ætna covered with snow, which you may see till you get near Malta.

At Malta, you must perform quarantine, according to the sanitary state of the Levant. The party I was with stopped twenty-one days, in consequence of some cases of plague having occurred on board the ships of the Pasha, on the eve of our leaving Egypt. The expense varies according to the delay, as you must pay for every thing at the Lazarettos, which I found excellently conducted in the three days I stopped at Fort Manoel, (erected by my countryman D. Antonio Manoel de Villienna, in the most scientific manner,) having every convenience at the charge of 16 shillings per day, with a band of music. The expense of the passengers, in twenty-one days we were detained there, having cost us \$84 each. I waited four or five days at Malta for the steamer to Gibraltar, which gave me time to inspect the magnificent church of St. John of Jerusalem, as well as the stupendous and inaccessible fortifications of Valetta. I paid 13 sovereigns for the passage from Malta to Gibraltar, and four sovereigns to the servants, and saw a great part of the coast of Africa and its mountains, as well as those of Murcia and Grenada, covered with snow till near Malaga.

I was three days and two nights from Gibraltar to Lisbon, touching at Cadiz; for which I paid thirty-three dollars in the first cabin, and two dollars to the servants; and for the whole voyage from Bombay, 749 dollars, as follows:

	Days.	Dollars.
From Bombay to Suez,	18½	400
Suez to Cairo,	2½	15
Delay at Cairo,	2½	12
Down the Nile,	4	35
In the Canal,	1	3
Detained at Alexandria,	7	20
Alexandria to Malta,	9	70
Quarantine at Malta,	21	84
Malta to Gibraltar,	5	65
Detained at Gibraltar,	2	10
Gibraltar to Lisbon,	2	35
	74	749

To which sum, adding small expenses, these will amount to 800 dollars the actual voyage. Taking up 41½ days and 32½ days for detention at different places.

I must observe that the voyage returning to India will cost 100 dollars less; and will be performed in forty or forty five days, every precaution being taken to avoid delays; and the second class of passengers will not have to pay more than 600 dollars.

LIEUTENANT EASTMAN'S TREATISE ON TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING. Wiley and Putnam.—This concise and intelligent brochure is from the pen of an officer of the American army. Topographical drawing is the art of representing the appearance

which the surface of the earth presents to an observer stationed on an eminence, and looking vertically down upon every part of it. To young students, and military students more especially, Lieut. Eastman's volume will be found of great assistance. The system of shading declivities under a vertical light, and showing the inclination of surfaces by gradations of shade, is founded upon that of Lehman, and has been considered preferable to the *oblique*. Both, however, have been introduced into this work, so that the draughtsman may select that which he can best manage. "Many of the geographical and military signs (says the author) have been taken from those used in the topographical bureau at Washington; others have been selected from the best French and German works on this subject, and some have been designed to supply deficiencies. A formula is also given, for determining heights with the barometer, and an example of its application is furnished in the appendix, in order that those not acquainted with the barometric theory may be enabled to use the instrument for such purposes."—*United Service Gazette*.

FROM HALIFAX.—We have the Acadian Recorder, and Halifax Journal, of the 13th and 15th instant. The former states that upon the arrival of an express from Quebec, on the 10th, orders were issued for the 93d regiment to be held in readiness for embarkation at the shortest notice; the head quarters companies to be embarked at Halifax for Pictou, on the 16th, by transport, there to be put on board the *Inconstant* and *Andromache* for Quebec; the companies at Prince Edward Island to be received on board such ships as should be named by the senior naval commanding officer; and the company at Sydney to be sent direct to Quebec by transport.

Four thousand stand of arms were put on board the transport on the 12th, for Pictou, and thence for Quebec.

Thus it appears that the Colonial Government is getting ready for the disturbers, if they should seriously attempt any mischief in the course of the winter. The departure of Lord Durham has no doubt been hastened by the apparent necessity of adding largely to the force in both the Canadas.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

The Quebec Mercury of Saturday, 13th inst., states that "the Malabar, 74, sailed on Friday, for Pictou, leaving only H. M. frigate *Inconstant* in port. The *Inconstant* is to convey his Excellency the Governor General, family and suite to England, and the present arrangement is understood to be that she will sail for the Chesapeake on the 1st proximo, with the Countess of Durham and family and part of the suite; and that his Excellency will leave Quebec on the 27th instant, and proceed to Montreal, thence to Washington, and afterwards, to such place as may be fixed on for his final embarkation."—*Montreal Herald*.

The famous steam ship of war le *Veloce*, of 220 horse power, built at Rochefort, with masts formed on a new plan, invented and executed by M. Bechamiel, captain of a frigate, has just been ordered to Eu, by the King, that he may have an opportunity to witness the manœuvres of this superb vessel.—The service rendered by this invention to the navy is immense, when one takes into consideration the promptitude which is obtained by a vessel which may be propelled by the wind and by steam, and when we compute the saving which is made in the expense of fuel. This vessel burns a ton of coal per hour, and in an hour at the farthest the machinery can be taken away, and the masts so arranged, that the vessel can be put under way, like a common ship of war. We are indebted to M. Bechamiel for a regulating machine, which in 1831 obtained for its inventor the place of Captain of a corvette.—*French paper*.

The story about the instructions to the French ships of war to treat all Mexican privateers as pirates, unless two-thirds of the crew are Mexicans, appears to have originated in a French paper published in this city, called the *Estafette*, from which it was copied into the London papers. There is probably no truth in it whatever. Such instructions would be most atrocious, and would never be submitted to by the maritime powers, especially England and the United States.—*Ibid*.

The Recherche frigate, sent some time ago on an exploring expedition, has returned to Brest, after reaching 80 degrees North latitude; the further prosecution of the voyage was prevented by the intensity of the cold, the mercury being 67½ below the freezing point of Fahrenheit.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADES.—The following correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce of this city and the State Department has been handed to us for publication. We feel perfect confidence in the information we published a few days since, that the whole Cabinet are of opinion that the French Blockades are unwarranted by the law of nations, and established usage, and that the Attorney General of the United States has given a decided and elaborate opinion to this effect. We cannot doubt that proper remonstrances have in consequence been made to the French Government, and that this will appear on the meeting of Congress, when the necessary information on the subject will certainly be called for.

The United States brig *Consort* will, we learn, on good authority be despatched from this port in about a week, by Government for Vera Cruz, for the purpose of carrying out letters and bringing back specie on merchants' account. Thus matters are coming to a crisis, though we cannot think that the French squadron will show less courtesy to the United States Government than it does to the British. In the mean time would it not be proper for the Secretary of the Navy to give official notice of the intended departure of this vessel, that the commerce of other cities may profit by it?—*New York Courier*.

NEW YORK, 5th Sept., 1838.

To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,

Secretary of State of the United States.

SIR: Although not doubting that the recent blockades by French vessels of war of the Eastern ports of Mexico and of Buenos Ayres, have already engaged the attention of the Executive, and produced its prompt and appropriate action, the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York have felt it their duty from the large amount of property placed in jeopardy thereby, to respectfully and earnestly urge the adoption by the Government of such further measures, in relation thereto, as the rights and interests of the country may require.

Without presuming to hazard an opinion as to the legality of blockades thus instituted, indefinite in duration, and unsupported even by the rights incident to a state of warfare, the Chamber do insist that the comity of nations, and the rights and interests of friendly powers, forbade, under any circumstances, the adoption of a measure so doubtful in character, and prejudicing, so materially, the lawful commerce of innocent third parties, without giving to them timely notice of the proposed restriction.

The French blockade of Mexican ports in the Gulf, has, however, been vigorously enforced against our vessels, sailing from ports in the United States previous to the receipt in this country of its declaration by the cruisers of France; and several American vessels, with valuable cargoes, thus circumstanced, have been obliged to return to the United States.

We are yet to learn the ruinous effects upon our commerce by the blockade of the ports of Buenos Ayres; and also, if extended thus far—as is greatly to be feared—of the Mexican ports in the Pacific. They

must, however, be materially increased by their more remote situation, and by the want of suitable markets in the neighboring States. The Chamber are advised of several vessels, with very valuable cargoes, (having left this city previous to any suggestion of the blockade of the ports of Mexico,) whose cargoes will be placed in jeopardy, and whose voyages will be ruined, if prevented access to their ports of destination.

The Chamber of Commerce, deferring to your better knowledge and judgment as to the measures most expedient to be adopted, for a reclamation of losses from the Government of France, as well as to alleviate the derangement and interruption which our commerce has already experienced, and is further threatened with, will feel obliged by any information which the Department may think proper to communicate, as to the extent and probable duration of the blockade of the Mexican Territory and of the ports of Buenos Ayres, with a view of enabling the parties interested, to give more advised instructions to their agents abroad, in the embarrassing situation in which they have been placed.

With high consideration, we are,

Your obedient servants,

ROBERT LENOX, *President*,
EDWARD A. B. GRAVES, *Sec'y*.

(No. 3.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 6th Oct. 1838.

Messrs. ROBERT LENOX, President, and EDWARD B. GRAVES, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 5th ultimo, though in due time received at this Department, has this long remained unanswered, owing to the absence of the President, to whom it had been referred for his consideration. I am now instructed to state to you, that aware of the great inconvenience which the restrictive measures adopted by the French Government in the Gulf of Mexico and in the river Plate would occasion to our commerce, the President had immediately ordered the adoption of all measures which circumstances admitted, for the protection of the interests of our citizens in those seas; and that every exertion has hitherto been, and still continues to be made, which may contribute to diminish the evils arising from the existing state of things. No information has been received of the blockade having been extended to the Mexican ports of the Pacific Ocean, and it is taken for granted, that in the event of such a measure being resorted to, previous notice of the intention will be given to this Government. This Department is equally unapprized of the probable duration of the existing blockade; but from the sensation which its operation appears to have excited throughout the commercial world, and the efforts understood to be made towards an adjustment of the dispute which gave rise to it, the hope is entertained that it cannot be much longer protracted.

I have the honor, gentlemen, to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. VAIL,
Acting Secretary of State.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.—The New Orleans Bee, Oct. 22, says: We have been informed by the captain of the ship Arago, arrived Saturday night from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 27th ult., that the French brig of war Laurier, for whose fate some fears were entertained, arrived at Sacrificios with the loss of her main mast, having been towed by the French merchant ship Sylphide of Havre, also the French brig of war Alcyon, with loss of both masts. Nothing further from Vera Cruz, where preparations of defence were still going on. The following is a list of the French men of war at Sacrificios: frigate Herminie, 60 guns; frigate Iphigenie, 50 guns; corvette Fortune; brig Voltigeur, 22 guns; brig Le Du-

petours, 32 guns; brig Laurier, 18 guns; brig Alcyon, 20 guns.

A trial was made on Sunday last, at Cherbourg, of the General Shipwreck Society's *bombes-a-marres*, three feet in circumference—projectiles similar to Manby's shipwreck life-preservers. The experiment of sending a cable to the distance of about 1,500 feet from the shore completely succeeded, in presence of Marshal Grouchy, the Admiral Prefect de Marine, the civil authorities, and a committee of superior officers, named by the Prefect. In the absence of M. Godde de Liancourt, confined to his residence by severe illness, the experiment was directed by the Count de Sarzana Brignole.—*London paper.*

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—The accounts of the great losses of the Russian navy on the coast of Circassia have been confirmed, and are more serious than were reported. The blockade of Circassia has been found out to be impracticable; eighty vessels arrived last year in spite of it. The chieftains of Circassia are determined not to yield a foot to the encroachments of Russia, and are well prepared for every contingency. Some idea of the difficulties of the contest may be gathered from the fact that the Russian forces, at the present moment in the Caucasus, amount to 100,000 men.

ARMY OF THE CAUCASUS.—The army of the Caucasus, which is placed under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Golovine, has just been reinforced by 10,000 men, and that of the Black Sea, commanded by Gen. Grabbe, has been increased by 8,000 troops. The two armies are at present composed of 75,000 regular troops, and 30,000 Cossacks, not comprising the garrisons of the fortified places, amounting to 6,000 more men. Thus the Russian force in the Caucasus amounts at this moment to no less than 111,000 men.

INEFFICIENCY OF RUSSIAN NAVY.—Our Constantinople correspondent writes us under date of the 27th ult., that the dreadful disasters incurred by the Russian naval force in the Black Sea would probably open the eyes of the Russian Government to the futility of the attempts to prevent commercial intercourse between their territory and Turkey. As a proof of the nearly utter incapability of that Government to interrupt trade by their blockade system, our correspondent states; within the last year, no fewer than 80 vessels, with full cargoes, for Circassia, had safely arrived, and that only three on their homeward voyage had been captured.

ACCIDENTS TO STEAMERS.—Captain Smith, of the Royal navy, is now exhibiting at the Polytechnic Gallery, Regent street, the model of a steamboat, containing several improvements on the present system of fitting out these vessels. The most prominent and the most simple is the plan by which the upper section of each paddle-box is capable of being converted into a life boat in case of such an accident occurring as endangers the safety of the vessel. The top of the paddle-box is constructed in the form of a boat. The air-tight apparatus is always at hand to give it buoyancy, and the whole is slipped into the water with much less trouble than that now given to boats stowed in the centre of the ship. Considering the number of accidents that occur to steamers, it is most important that this improvement should in future be adopted. What an advantage it will be, that every steamer should carry two life-boats, without interfering with the usual stowage of the ship. The invention has, we understand, been much admired by practical men.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A novel experiment was tried on Wednesday morning by Captain Norton, of exploding powder at the bottom of the

tank in the Polytechnic Institution, Regent street. A sea lead, about two pounds weight, charged at its heavy end with its percussion primer, was allowed to slide down a taut line attached to a weight at the bottom; the experiment perfectly succeeded. This method of exploding charges of powder at the bottom of harbors and rivers for destroying wrecks or blasting rocks, is proposed as a safe, simple, and cheap substitute for the fuse at present in use.

H. B. M. sloop of war Race Horse arrived this morning from Bermuda, after a passage of seven days, with despatches for the Earl of Durham. This is the vessel we spoke of some days since as a superior sailer. When she left Quebec, her destination was unknown. A salute was fired as she passed castle Williams.—*New York Commercial.*

The officers' Barracks at Chambly, Canada, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning 19th ult. between two and three o'clock. The fire broke out in one of the attics, and spread so rapidly that the inmates could save nothing. Lieut Carey, of the 15th regiment, in the attempt to save something which he valued very highly, perished in the flames. He had escaped from the building, but returned through a window, and was no doubt suffocated. A dragoon endeavored to prevent him from going into the building, but he would not be restrained, declaring that he would rather lose his life than the object of which he was in search. His body had been found in the ruins.

MISCELLANY.

From the Baltimore American.

The following correspondence between the late Captain THORNDICK CHASE, on the part of the Master Mariners of Baltimore, and Mr. JEFFERSON, then President of the United States, will be read with much gratification by all who honor genuine patriotism or appreciate the high qualities of that great statesman. The love of country which manifested itself in the address of our sailors, whose devotion to the public good recognized no limits as to time or place, shows of what sacrifices the mariners of Baltimore were capable, in the cause of their country in the early days of our city. The letter of Mr. Jefferson is worthy of the distinguished source whence it emanated, and will increase the respect which his admirers have always entertained for him. We are proud to believe that the same patriotic feeling that distinguished the valuable class of our fellow citizens referred to, in 1807, still exists in the bosoms of their successors, and that should occasion require, the same readiness to protect our rights would be manifested. We owe many thanks to the kind friend who has enabled us to give publicity to documents alike honorable to all the parties concerned. The correspondence explains the occasion which had given rise to it.

His Excellency the President of the United States :

SIR : In behalf of the Master Mariners of the Port of Baltimore, I have the honor to enclose you a tender of their services, whenever and wheresoever the interests of their country may require them. It is peculiarly the province of the mariner to feel solicitude for the success of measures intended to restrain the lawless exercise of power on the high seas. Exposed as we necessarily are to the abuse of this power, and knowing, as well from long experience, as from the recent outrage which has roused the sensibilities of the nation, that we may expect to be individually oppressed until the pretended right of impressment on the high seas be relinquished, we shall be forgiven for expressing the hope and expectation that the efforts of our Government will not be relaxed until this desirable end is accomplished. In aid of

those efforts, and in support of whatever measures our Government may deem necessary, the enclosed tender is respectfully made. I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your ob't serv't,

THORNDICK CHASE,
Chairman.

BALTIMORE, 28th July, 1807.

BALTIMORE, July 16th, 1807.

To the President of the United States of America :

SIR : Indignant at the late outrage and murder committed by a British man of war on the crew of the United States ship Chesapeake, we, the undersigned, Mariners of the Port of Baltimore, respectfully beg leave to tender our professional services to be employed in such manner as you may conceive most useful, pledging ourselves, as we hereby most solemnly do, to contribute all in our power toward avenging the cowardly murder of our seafaring brethren.

Thomas Moore
Richard Stevens
Timothy Gardner
George Stiles
Thorndick Chase
Arch'd Kerr
Ca. Besse
Wm. Young
John Nants
Wm. Davidson
Charles Weems
Pearl Darkee
John Smith
Seth Sanger
Benj. Weeks, jr.
C. Deshon
Sam'l Hutchings
Joseph Gold
Levi Salisbury
William Cowper
Fred'k Hall
Thomas Hayward
Stephen White
George Lee
Warren Lisle Nicol, sr.
Wm. Westcott
James Towers
Ralf Porter
Wm. P. Barnes

David Butler
John Spicer
Thomas Manning
John Holmes
James Biays
Thomas Penrice
Thomas Wheeler
Tobias J. Belt
Philip Davis
Josiah Gould
John Snyder
Jeffrey Farrell
Nath'l Neilson
Jacob C. Filty
John P. Davis
Matthew Kelly
Humphrey Taylor
Leonard Willing
James Sellers
Purnel Austin
George Hobbs
J. T. Hillman
John Miller
Charles Penn
Edwd. Custis
James Hollis
J. Warnell
Dan'l Fitch

To THORNDICK CHASE, Esquire, and

the Master Mariners of the Port of Baltimore :

The offer of your professional services to your country, merits and meets the highest praise. Should the outrages lately committed by the agents of a foreign power, in the Chesapeake and its neighborhood, extend themselves to your port, your services will be valuable to its security ; and if a general appeal is to be made to the public arm for the support of our rights, the spirit from which your offer flows, that which animates our nation, will, I trust, be their sufficient safeguard.

I tender for your country the thanks you so justly deserve.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Aug. 8, 1807.

MONTICELLO, Aug. 9, '07.

SIR : On receiving tenders of service from various military corps, I have usually addressed the answer to the officers commanding them. Observing in the address of the Master Mariners of Baltimore of July 16, that, being probably unorganized, no commanding officer was named, I considered the first person on the list as a kind of foreman, and therefore addressed my answer to him. I now, with pleasure correct, on reflection, that error, by enclosing a duplicate of the answer to yourself, as the chairman whom they had chosen as the channel of communication, having nothing more at heart than to

prove my respect for yourself and the Master Mariners of Baltimore. Accept for yourself and them the assurances of my high consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Mr. THORNDICK CHASE.

From the Southern Citizen.

FANNON'S MARE.

The exploits of Fannon, the famous tory partisan of Randolph, would make a body of facts more interesting than any tale of fiction. He was a reckless fellow—bloody-minded as the hounds of Hayti. He sometimes slew the helpless and innocent in cold blood—the coward! But he had that instinctive tone and bearing of authority that keeps his people within the metes and bounds of his own despotic will. He and his party were one day resting themselves by a spring, lounging here and there on the green grass in the shade of the trees. One of his subordinates, a big, strong man, had got mad with him. His rage had been boiling in him for several days; and some fresh affront at the spring caused his anger to become ungovernable—he drew his sword, and was resting with his elbow on the ground and his hand under his head. His devoted followers were around him, and he heard the click of their locks, as they cocked their rifles. “Let him alone!” cried Fannon, in his quick sharp tone. He laid still; calm and self-possessed, with his keen dark eyes, fixed on the raging lieutenant, as he made a tremendous plunge at his breast. But when the stroke came, its object swerved away like a snake, and the baffled man plunged his sword into the ground. Quick as lightning Fannon’s sharp blade passed through his gigantic form—“*Thus and thus I punish those who disregard my authority!*”—and his eyes glowed and sparkled like a serpent’s. The man sunk to the earth forever.

But Fannon’s mare is written at the top of this sheet; and she is the hero of the present writing. Achilles had his Xanthus and Balius, and Podargæ; Alexander had his Bucephalus; McDonald had his Selim. Fannon was a man of blood, like them, and like them he had his favorite and trusty charger; and Fannon’s mare was worthy of her owner, or “even a better man.” He called her the Red Doe, from her resemblance in color to a deer. She was a rare animal—fleet, powerful, intelligent, docile as a lamb—and her owner valued her, I dare say, above king or country, or the life of his fellow man. She bore him proudly and fearlessly in the bloody skirmish or the quick retreat. When he stood in the noisy council of his partisans, or in the silent ambush, the faithful brute was by his side, ever ready to bear him whither-soever he would. But Fannon lost his mare.

Down on the east of Little River, the partisans and some four or five of his followers, one day captured a man by the name of Hunter—a whig from the country about Salisbury. This was sufficient cause of death, and Fannon told the man he should hang him. Hunter was evidently a man of the times; but what could he do, alone and defenceless, with a dozen bitter enemies? It was a case of complete desperation. The rope was ready, and a strong old oak threw out its convenient branches. Fannon told him he might pray, for his time was come. The poor man knelt down, and seemed absorbed in his last petition to a throne of mercy. Fannon and his men stood by, and the trusty mare stood among them, with the reins on her neck. They began to be impatient for their victim to close his devotional exercises. But they soon discovered there was more of earth than heaven in Hunter’s thoughts: for he suddenly sprang on Fannon’s mare, bowed his head down on her powerful neck, pressed his heels on her flanks, and darted away like the wind.

The tory rifles were levelled in a moment—“shoot high! shoot high!” cried Fannon—“save my mare!” The slugs all whistled over Hunter’s back, save one that told with unerring aim, which tore and battered

his shoulder dreadfully. He reeled on the saddle, and felt sick at heart; but hope was before him, death behind, and he nerved himself for the race. On he sped—through woods and ravines, and brambles, did that powerful mare carry him, safely and swiftly. His enemies were in hot pursuit. They followed him by the trail of blood from his wounded shoulder. He came to Little river: there was no ford; the bank was high, and a deep place in the stream before him. But the foe came; he drew the rein, and clapped his heels to her sides, and that gallant mare plunged recklessly into the stream. She snorted in the spray as she rose, pawed the yielding wave, arched her beautiful mane above the surface, and skimmed along like a wild swan. Hunter turned her down stream, in the hope of evading her pursuers: and she reared and dashed through the flashing waters of the shoal, like lightning in the storm-cloud.

But Fannon was on the trail, and rushing down the bank with all the rough energy that the loss of his favorite could inspire. Hunter turned the mare to its opposite bank; it was steep—several feet of perpendicular rock—but she planted herself on the shore at a bound; and then away she flew over the interminable forest of pines, straight and swift as an arrow—that admirable mare!

On and on did the generous brute bear her master’s foe, till the pursuers were left hopelessly behind. Late in the evening Hunter rode into Salisbury, had the slug extracted from his shoulder, and after lingering some time with the effects of his wound and excitement, finally got well. And that gallant mare, that had done him such good service, he kept and cherished till she died of old age.

96.

The propensity for lying and misrepresentation which almost universally exists among the tory press of Canada is really astonishing. But it may not, after all, be the fault of the poor editors. They must have their bread and butter; they are aware of the corrupt and depraved tastes of their readers, and hence the lamentable and degrading spectacle which their columns present. As a specimen of tory lying, take the following, which we find in the *Montreal Gazette*, copied from the *Cornwall Observer*:

“Deserters are crossing to Cornwall from the American troops stationed at Fort Covington every day. Four crossed last night, and two the night before. Twelve in one body landed below Grey’s Creek on Tuesday last. They wear the Yankee uniform, and are composed of Irish, English, and Scotch. The few remaining at the place are ordered to the interior.”

Now there is not one word of truth in all this. But three desertions have taken place from the troops stationed here, and the loss has been more than made up by enlistments. Unsuccessful applications to enlist have been made to three or four times the number that have left. Much as we abhor the crime of desertion, and severe as should be its punishment, we cannot but pity the poor wretch who deserts into Canada. Well might he exclaim, “My punishment is greater than I can bear.”—*Franklin, N. Y., Gazette.*

OHIO 74.—The detention of the Ohio 74 in coming round from Boston, was occasioned by constant head winds and bad weather, during which she sprung two of her yards. She has a crew of 800, almost all American, including 50 fine boys, bound apprentices to the navy, and who now receive regular naval education, preparatory to their promotion to petty officers. The Ohio has provisions and water on board for four months, and will probably go to the navy yard to take in her guns. Great expedition has been evinced by the officers in getting her so nearly ready for sailing. She came up from below towed by two steamboats, and would have been blown off to sea but for this invaluable craft.—*New York Star.*

WASHINGTON CITY ;
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1838.

Part of an article of ours, respecting the Everglades of Florida, published last January, the whole of which had a pretty extensive circulation at the time, is now travelling the rounds of the papers, in many instances without credit, and in some with credit to the wrong source.

Commodores MORRIS and WADSWORTH returned to Washington on Saturday last. The Secretary of the Navy and Commodore CHAUNCEY are daily expected. The Secretary of the Navy, it is said, has taken the large house on the President's Square, belonging to the late Commodore RODGERS.

Col. E. CUTLER, of the 4th Infantry, who arrived in this city a few days since, is on his way to join his regiment, *via* St. Louis, where he is ordered as a member of a Court of Inquiry, which convenes at that place on the 15th of November.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Woodbury, now employed on the Gulf of Mexico, has been transferred to the Navy Department, to be employed as a Government packet between New Orleans and the Mexican ports on the Gulf.

The following officers have been ordered to her:

Lieut. Comd't. JOHN S. NICHOLAS. Lieutenant, J. J. Boyle. Ass't. Surgeon, S. A. McCreery. P. Mid. W. Gwathmey, J. B. Marchand, J. M. Lockert, J. N. Maffit, M. Marine.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Chronicle.

"FORT CASS, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1838.

"Two parties of Cherokees have been gone some days. An officer rode about eighty miles, to ascertain if an escort would be necessary. He reports that they moved with little difficulty, and that he saw very few drunken ones. A kind of police was established among themselves, by which all violations of order were punished; and if aggravated cases should arise, the offenders were to be turned over by them to the civil authority. This is an excellent plan if it could be carried out; but no doubt it has been abandoned ere this. The Indians were on their good behavior for a hundred miles, knowing an officer was overlooking them.

"It is uncertain when we set out. The water is scarcely high enough yet for boats, and a march to Waterloo, Ala., or Memphis, Tenn., is anticipated. We are anxious to begin the movement. All, I think, are reconciled to Fort Gibson. For myself, I prefer the west to the north or the south, and would like no place better than Fort Smith or Gibson, unless it is Council Bluffs, and strongly hope our order will not be changed.

"It is very uncertain when all the Indians will be off. The parties gone contain together, only about 1,600. There are 3 or 4,000 in the mountains of N. C. A party of soldiers has been in search of them for more than a month. The health of the officers is pretty good."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from an officer of the Marine Corps.

"Allow me to suggest the propriety of giving more intelligence in the Chronicle with regard to the Marine Corps—such as all general orders, changes, &c., the arrival of officers, their destination, the kind of duty they are upon, and their orders to and from the different vessels and stations. These, and many other things pertaining to the officers of the corps, would be very interesting to officers at a distance from Head Quarters. This suggestion is made from the fact of seeing so little notice made of the Marine Corps and its officers in the Chronicle."

We can assure our correspondent that the omission to notice the Marine Corps is not our fault. We have repeatedly applied for an abstract of the orders, and have been promised them; but the unsettled state of the corps for several months past has prevented a regular publication of the changes that have occurred. For the future we hope the orders, etc., will be more frequently given.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army in Florida to a gentleman in Washington, dated Oct. 16, 1838.

"Four companies of the 4th regiment of Artillery left here two days ago, to occupy the position at Fort Mellon, and to establish a post 25 miles from it, in the direction of Lake Tohopkaliga. Since my last, 33 Mickasukies and Tallassees have gone in at Tampa Bay. Previously to that, about 100 had been in at that place, some of whom had gone out to persuade others to follow their example. Indians are making advances at Fort King, and, with the unbounded influence which Gen. TAYLOR commands over them, I sincerely believe the war may be looked upon as terminated.

"The Okeeseenokee business is of secondary importance, and you must disbelieve all accounts exaggerating the number of the Indians in that vicinity. I do not believe, from the best means of ascertaining, that there are 60 Indians to be found in the whole of Georgia bordering on Florida.

"Gen. TAYLOR is in fine spirits, and thinks the prospect of bringing our affairs here to a crisis, infinitely more favorable than at any former period."

Extract from another letter, dated Oct. 17, 1838.

"The boats have this moment returned from Fort Mellon; they had gone there, four days ago, with Col. Fanning, and four companies of the 4th Artillery. The Colonel found that the Indians had burned and destroyed all the public buildings at the Post. The wharf was partly burned, and otherwise injured.

"Capt. S. McRee, A. Q. M., has had the misfortune to lose his only son; he was buried yesterday morning. This is the fifth child he has lost.

"The Poinsett and New York, have arrived, bringing the six companies of the 4th Artillery."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army, dated

"TAMPA, Oct. 9.

"I have only time to say that every thing looks most charming. Thirty to forty of the Mickasukies and Tallahasseees have come in to this post, and their number is daily augmenting. This is looked upon as most favorable. They say they are all coming in."

ITEMS.

Lients. J. L. Lardner and H. K. Hoff, and Passed Mid. M. S. Stokes, have returned to the United States, by permission, from duty in the squadron on the coast of Brazil.

The U. S. ship Ohio, Captain Smith, was towed up on Monday, 22d ult., from the lower bay, and after firing a salute, anchored in the North river, opposite the Battery.

Lieutenant William Grandin, of the 4th Infantry, has received the appointment of aid-de-camp in the staff of Gen. TAYLOR, in Florida, and orders to join his commanding officer in that country.

The orders for a draft from the first regiment, first division, of Georgia militia, to serve against the fugitive Creeks and Seminoles, have been countermanded.

Lieut. George Pegram, 1st Infantry, has been appointed aid-de-camp to Major Gen. SCOTT.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Oct. 24—Col. E. Cutler, 4th Inf., Fuller's.
Lieut. J. L. Coburn, 3d Inf., do.
26—Capt. C. Graham, T. E., Major Graham's.
29—Lieut. J. H. Prentiss, 1st Art'y.
Capt. J. D. Searight, 6th Inf., Fuller's.
Lieut. J. V. Bomford, 8th Inf., Col. B's.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 1, 1838.
ARMY—Captain Campbell Graham, 4; Captain J. A. Phillips, 7; Capt. Charles Thomas.

PASSENGERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, per ship, Baltimore, from Havre, Dr. S. Moseley, of the navy.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26, per steam packet South Carolina, from Charleston, Capt. G. Nauman and lady, and Lieut. J. V. Bomford, of the army.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22, per ship Niagara, from New York, Lieut. J. Williamson, of the army. Oct. 23, per steam packet New York, from Savannah, Capt. G. Nauman and lady, and Lieut. J. V. Bomford, of the army.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 21, per ship Trenton, from New York, Lieut. H. W. Benham of the army, and W. Adams, of the navy. Per brig Oglethorpe, from Baltimore, S. G. J. DeCamp, of the army.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHEROKEES.

Extract from a letter of Montfort Stokes, Agent for the Cherokee nation, to the War Department, dated

FORT GIBSON, Sept. 25, 1838.

"Colonel Logan, the Creek Agent, General Arbuckle, and myself, have just returned from a general council of Indians, called by the Cherokees.

"We were particularly requested to attend this council, in consequence of a publication in the Nashville Banner, in which Colonel Mason, of the 1st regiment of Dragoons, informs General Gaines, that the Cherokees west had invited all the red people west of the Mississippi, in order to form a hostile association of the red people to make a simultaneous

attack upon Missouri and Arkansas. There were ten nations represented in the council. We listened to all their talks, and there is not the least foundation for the alarm created in the mind of Colonel Mason. I myself wrote the messages of invitation from the Cherokees, and there was not one word of hostile feeling, nor any war tokens sent.

To Messrs. Gen. ARBUCKLE, Gov. STOKES, and Col. LOGAN.

TAKERTANKER, CHEROKEE NATION, }
Sept. 21, 1838. }

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: We, the undersigned, chiefs and warriors of the Cherokee, Creeks, Seminoles, Senecas, Delawares, Shawnees, Quapaws, and Sacks, nations, having this day met in General council for the purpose of renewing the friendship once existing among our forefathers, having received a communication through the medium of the newspapers, written by Col. Mason to Gen. Gaines, which was read and explained whilst in council, that the object of the council was to effect a union of the different tribes preparatory to striking a simultaneous blow upon the settlements of Arkansas and Missouri, from Red river to the Upper Mississippi. Col. Mason further states that the Osages and Kansas were not invited, for what reason they were excluded he was not able to learn. When the invitation was given out, there was a general one to all the different tribes who were friendly to the United States to meet for the purpose before stated, and we regret that any report should be circulated which might prove prejudicial to the interests of the different tribes, and we wish you to assure the United States Government that the report is without any foundation whatever.

Your friends and brothers.

	John Jolly,	his x mark.
	John Luna,	his x mark.
Cherokees.	John Rogers,	his x mark.
	Charles Cannon,	his x mark.
	John Smith,	his x mark.
	Dutches,	his x mark.
	Roly McIntosh,	his x mark.
	Ufarlor Harjo,	his x mark.
	Foshutch Micco,	his x mark.
	Cochcher Tasmuggee,	his x mark.
	Tuckbach Micco,	his x mark.
Creeks.	Jim boy,	his x mark.
	Little Doctor,	his x mark.
	Chocheharo Maita,	his x mark.
	Jim Island,	his x mark.
	Ne-har-yar-ho-lar,	his x mark.
	Cassater Micco,	his x mark.
	George Culleye,	his x mark.
Senecas	Capt. Good Hunter,	his x mark.
	John Young,	his x mark.
	umstick,	his x mark.
Seminoles.	Fulco-lusta-hayo,	his x mark.
	Ne-har-ihocco,	his x mark.
Delawares.	Charly Beaver,	his x mark.
	Wea-hen,	his x mark.
Shawnees.	Capt. Reed,	his x mark.
	Nar-parluetar,	his x mark.
Quapaws.	Hackator,	his x mark.
	Young Chief,	his x mark.
Sacks.	Per-se-be-ho,	his x mark.
	Lo-wer,	his x mark.
Tarwees.	Wa-se-ar-na-quo,	his x mark.
	A-co-car-co-wo,	his x mark.
Mohawks.	Thomas Brant,	his x mark.
	Yankee Bill,	his x mark.

Witness:

Joseph M. Lynch,
Young Wolf,
Chilly McIntosh,
James Alexander,
George Harnon.

True copy:

S. G. SIMMONS,
A. D. C. and A. A. Adj. Gen.

From the Nashville Whig, Oct. 15.
INTERESTING FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

The removal of the Indians by land, which was undertaken in September, but given over in consequence of the drought, has now commenced, and will be prosecuted with great energy and despatch until completed. Governor Cannon has just received, through a letter from Major General Scott, intelligence of the marching of four detachments, for the west, three of which, and four others yet to start, will pass through Nashville. The interest which will, of course, be created, particularly on and near the line of march, by the passage of so large a body of Indians through the country, induces us to lose no time in laying the General's letter before the public, together with a copy of his judicious and humane circular to the emigrating agents.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, Oct. 8, 1838.

SIR: The long drought, which has not terminated in this quarter until within a week, prevented the emigration of the Cherokees from being renewed at the beginning of last month, as I had intended. The movement, however, has recommenced since the fall of rain, and will now be continued without interruption. One detachment is four days in march, from Fort Payne, De Kalb county, Alabama, which will cross the Mississippi at the Iron Banks; one has probably passed the Cumberland mountain; another, on the same road, Walden's Ridge, and a fourth is following. The three latter, and about four more detachments, will proceed *via* Nashville, Golconda, Cape Girardeau, and the ridge road of Missouri.

No military guard will accompany either of the detachments, as it is not doubted that the emigrants will so conduct themselves as to win the esteem of our citizens on the routes; and it gives me great pleasure to be able to say that, in all my transactions with their chiefs and head men, I have not had cause to suspect a single case of bad faith. I shall, however, to some extent, cause the deportment of the parties to be watched, in order, if found necessary, to apply any corrective that may be in my power.

I enclose a copy of the circular which I have addressed to the conductors of the detachments.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

His Excellency N. CANNON,
Governor of Tennessee.

CIRCULAR.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, Oct. 4, 1838.

SIR: Writing in reply to a suggestion made to me by the War Department, that it might be necessary to send a guard of soldiers with each detachment of Cherokee emigrants, moving by land, I said to the honorable Secretary, Aug. 3, as follows:

"Those agents (the Cherokee delegation) do not deem a military escort necessary for the protection of the emigrants on the route, nor do I. We are equally of the opinion that sympathy and kind offices will be very generally shown to the emigrants by the citizens, throughout the movement, and the Indians are desirous to exhibit, in return, the orderly habits which their acquired civilization has conferred. The parties, of about one thousand each, will march without (or with but few) arms, under Indian conductors and sub-officers—all men of intelligence and discretion, who are ready to promise to repress and to punish all disorders among their own people; and if they commit outrages on the citizens, or depredations on their property, instantly to deliver the offenders over to the nearest civil officers of the States. I have full confidence in their promises

and capacity to do all that they are ready to undertake."

Since the 3d of August nothing has occurred to change the good opinion then entertained of the Cherokee people, and it is sincerely hoped that their conduct on the road will fully sustain that opinion. Hence it has not yet been thought necessary to appoint a guard to accompany any detachment of emigrants, and I am now anxiously waiting to learn whether the first, second, and third detachments conduct themselves as well on the road as I have hoped and expected.

A copy of this circular will be sent or given to the conductor of every detachment of emigrants for the information and government of all concerned.

Wishing you and your people comfort and expedition on the road, with all prosperity in your new country, I remain truly the friend of the Cherokees,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Mr. ———, conductor of a detachment of Cherokee emigrants.

AUTHENTIC FROM THE WEST.—The following letter from Col. MANY, commanding the post at Fort Jesup, on the western frontier of this State, furnishes authentic intelligence respecting the condition of that portion of the country. The letter is in reply to one written to the colonel about a month ago, when various rumors were in circulation relative to disturbances with the savages, in which we requested that gallant officer to transmit us a correct statement of what was going on. We are happy to find that, so far as our own frontier is concerned, all those rumors have proved to be groundless. We hope, however, that the attention of the Government will be directed to the Indians in the West, so that the probability of injury from their hostility may be averted.
—*New Orleans Bee.*

FORT JESUP, Sept. 23, 1838.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 7th inst., I have to state, that with respect to a threatened invasion of the western frontier by the savages, I know nothing but from rumor—the same source from which you have your information. As to this immediate frontier, I apprehend but little danger at present from Indian hostility. If the Indians should break out in the northwest and Arkansas, so strong as to overrun the country there, in that case we may have something to fear for the whole of the settlements west of the Mississippi. The danger that has been apprehended in this quarter grew out of a domestic difficulty in Texas, between the citizens of that republic, resident Mexicans and others of their own people; besides which, it is reported that a great many Indians had joined, and were to join the malcontents.

This difficulty, however, I believe, has been settled and tranquillity restored. For myself, I think the whole western frontier very much exposed, for the want of a sufficient number of regular troops. At this post, I have only four companies of my regiment remaining with me, and these four companies are the only regular troops between Baton Rouge and Fort Towson, in the Choctaw nation.

If any thing should occur that I think would be interesting to you and the public, I will take the earliest opportunity of making you acquainted with it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. MANY.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commer. Advertiser.

FORT BROOKE, Tampa Bay, Sept. 29, 1838.—Little of moment has occurred here since my last. Indians, principally Tallahassee, are continually coming in and going out. They all promise to be in by the middle of next month. Last night two Mickasukies came in, the first we have seen; one of them was a chief called Coosah-Tustenuggee; his object was to learn the truth of the reports he had heard, that the

General wished to have a talk with them, and would treat with them in the same manner as with the Seminoles. He promised to use all his influence, not only with his own band, but with all the other Mickasuckies, to induce them to come in. He did not know whether Sam Jones would come in or not; had not seen him since last winter, but did not care, as they would come in without him. So much for the Mickasuckies' talk; but what their real intentions are, no one knows, as they are proverbial for lying. If they are sincere, the war may be considered at an end; it will, however, require years to remove all the Indians from the territory; for, as their numbers become diminished, the greater are the difficulties in discovering their retreats; and, when found, in driving them from their impenetrable hammocks. You have doubtless heard of the shipwrecks near Cape Florida, and the reported massacre of the surviving crews by the Indians in that vicinity, Sam Jones and Coo-coo-chega being in that neighborhood. General Taylor starts on Monday for Fort White, from whence he will proceed to Apalachicola river, and thence to Tallahassee. In consequence of heavy rains we have had recently, all the streams have been swollen, and our last express, in crossing the Withlacoochee, lost one of the escort, a private of the 2d Dragoons, who was drowned. The same difficulties still exist in procuring officers to serve in Florida; in fact most of the companies have but one officer, and many none.

Fort White is at present commanded by the surgeon, no other officer being present.

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 13.—Gen. Taylor, with two companies of dragoons from Tampa bay, passed through this city on Tuesday last, on his way to Chattahoochee. The General had with him a chief of the Tallahassee, the son of Meamathla, and his negro interpreter. His object, we learn, is to endeavor to find the fugitive Creeks, and induce them to emigrate, as well as to aid in the removal of the Appalachicolos. We understand the Tallahassee and Miccasukes have of late shown some disposition to be friendly—several of their head men have been in at Tampa and signified their determination to collect their people, and emigrate to the west. Gen. Taylor is, however, making active preparations for a winter campaign. He at least hopes to induce the Indians to remove East of the Suwannee, and thus give peace and quiet to the frontier settlers. The Indians, Gen. Taylor informs us, are not embodied, neither is it believed they will be again found in any considerable numbers.—*Floridian*.

We learn from official dispatches, some time since received at the War Department, that the principal chief of the Tallahassee Indians, with several of the sub-chiefs, have visited Gen. TAYLOR, at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay. They professed to be anxious for peace, and, after a consultation, pledged themselves to come in for emigration in all the month of October, and to do all in their power to bring in their people.

A more recent despatch from Gen. Taylor reports that one of the principal chiefs of the Mickasuckies, with several individuals of that tribe, had also visited him, and professed the same desire for peace. He promised to collect together as many of his people as he could, and urge their emigration; and at all events, that he, with his family, would come in.

Should these Indians comply with their promises and succeed in getting most of their people to emigrate, other of the hostile bands, now in Florida, will doubtless follow their example. But while these indications afford a reasonable expectation that the Florida war may soon be brought to a close, the energetic measures of the War Department, and the plan of active operations adopted by Gen. Taylor, will not, we understand, be relaxed; for the experience of the past teaches us not to rely too confidently on the fair promises of the wily Seminole.—*Globe*.

We learn with regret, that a special agent for the payment of money to the Winnebago Indians is said to have lost \$15,000 at Fort Crawford. We cannot furnish the particulars, but we understand the money was taken in kegs into the garrison for safe keeping in the magazine; that the building was undermined, and three or four kegs of \$5,000 each, abstracted, and conveyed to the river bank, where three of the kegs were probably carried off by water. A fourth keg is said to have been burst open, and was abandoned by the thieves.

It is known that payments to Indians are always made in specie, upon principles of justice, independent entirely of the specie topics which agitate the political discussions of the day.—*St. Louis Bulletin*, Oct. 10.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 13.—The only ships of war now in port, are the Natchez, the Ontario, and the French brig of war Dunois, the Lapeyrouse having sailed on Monday last, to rejoin the blockading squadron.

The prevailing opinion on board of both the French brigs of war lately here, is that the differences between the French and Mexican Governments are, ere this, brought to a close. The negotiations were in such a state when they left the Mexican coast as to leave no doubt that they were about to result in a pacific and satisfactory arrangement.—*Gazette*.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 3.—It gives us pleasure to state that Capt. R. D. C. COLLINS, U. S. A., who, for some time past, has held the responsible station of Principal Disbursing Agent Indian Removal, at this place, has been appointed by the President of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Cross, as Surveyor General for the State of Arkansas. It would have been difficult for the President to have made an appointment which would have been more acceptable to the citizens of this State.

Capt. J. BROWN, U. S. A., arrived here on Monday last, with funds for the Disbursing Agent of the Indian Department at this place. He has had a long and tedious passage, in consequence of the low stage of the rivers—nearly a month of which has been spent in tugging over the sand-bars of the Arkansas.

MORE TROOPS.—A detachment of 62 men, of companies B and H, U. S. Infantry, under the command of Lieut. W. S. HENRY, arrived in the vicinity of this place, on the steamboat Liverpool, on Monday last, from Fort Jesup, on their way to Fort Smith, to which post they have been assigned. Capt. E. B. ALEXANDER, A. Q. M., and Dr. A. L. MACKEY, Acting Assistant Surgeon, accompany the detachment.

ANOTHER NEW FORT.—We understand that Maj. CHARLES THOMAS and Capt. JOHN STUART, both of the 7th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Smith, about the 25th ult., for the purpose of selecting and locating the site of a new fort on the Illinois river, on the western frontier of this State.—*Gazette*.

THE DRAGOONS RECALLED.—We learn, by a gentleman who arrived here on Sunday, direct from Fort Gibson, that the order which had been issued by Gen. Arbuckle, for the marching of two companies of Dragoons from that post to Fort Towson, had been countermanded, in consequence of the arrival of a second express from the latter post, informing Gen. A. that the reported combination of the Indians and Mexicans in Texas, was less formidable than was at first supposed, and that no additional force was necessary on that frontier. This we suspected, and expressed the opinion, in the article in our last paper, relative to the threatened Indian hostilities on our south-western frontier, that the services of our militia would not be required.—*Little Rock Gazette*, Sept. 26.

Captain JAMES ALLEN, of the 1st Dragoons, has been ordered to his post at Fort Leavenworth once more. Government places too high an estimate upon his chivalry and intrepidity to allow him any longer to be kept from the army. As superintendent of the public works here, Capt. Allen's services have been invaluable, as also has all his intercourse with our fellow-citizens been honorable. No better testimonial of this is wanted than the great unanimity with which they petitioned for a countermand of a similar order of the Government, two years ago. He has had the care of our harbor from its incipient stages to the present day, and deserves the whole credit of its rapid advancement.—*Chicago Democrat*.

From the New Orleans Transcript of 16th Oct.

MEXICO.—Yesterday there were two arrivals from Mexico, via Vera Cruz and Tampico, viz: the U. S. sloop of war Erie and schr. Grampus, (the officers and crew of both in good health.) By these arrivals our merchants have received \$225,000 in specie. A conducta of one million of dollars had arrived at Tampico about the last of September, and another was looked for in about a fortnight with a million more, the greater part of which was intended for the English packets.

The port of Tampico has been very carelessly blockaded for the last three weeks, no cruiser having been seen during that time; a vessel with a large cargo of oils, brandies, &c., arrived from Barcelona, and entered that port, and another was daily expected from Liverpool. Preparations were made at Vera Cruz for defending the castle, and stout resistance would be made; upwards of 2,000 troops were in the fort of St. Juan de Ulloa, all the guns of the city have been refitted and the streets barricaded, and the houses facing the castle armed. The financial embarrassments of Government were very great—and the soldiers had not received a cent for several months; the general opinion is that the acts of the Government will bring about a speedy revolution.

The French brig of war Laurier had parted her anchors and was driven ashore and is supposed to be lost. The yellow fever and scurvy had broken out in the French fleet; several valuable officers and many of the crews had become victims; the flag ship of the fleet had sailed for Havana, having on the sick list upwards of 90 men.

Three ships had arrived at Sacrificios, supposed to be from Toulon.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

MADISON BARRACKS, Sacket's Harbor, Oct. 20, 1838.—The regiment of Infantry authorized by Congress at its last session, is now at this post, armed and ready for the field. The following named officers, Col. Wm. J. Worth, 8th Infy., Com'g. Post; Lieut. Col. N. S. Clarke, Captains Gwynn, Denny, Montgomery, Wright, Bonnell, Hill, (Ass't. Quartermaster,) Lieuts. Reeve, Johns, Gates, O'Brien, Selden, Johnson, Riall, Hayward, Browne, Sheppard, Miller, (ordnance) are serving with it—Brevet Major Staniford, Captains Worth, Birdsall, Phillips, Lieuts. Kello, Ogden, Whipple, Bomford, Smith, are daily expected. It has just been reviewed by Major Gen. Macomb and his military family, and, it is said, the commander-in-chief expressed his unqualified admiration at the excellence which the "elèves of Worth" have attained in the pomp and circumstance of war. Gen. EUSTIS has also witnessed its manœuvres and spoke in rapturous terms of its proficiency.

General MACOMB left here this morning with an escort for Ogdensburg. He proceeds from thence to Plattsburg, the scene of his early renown, and will, in all probability, locate his head quarters in that vicinity for the winter. He appears to be in excellent health, and resolved upon the preservation of neutrality on this border.

This is an exceedingly interesting spot, and in a few days I shall furnish you with an attempt at its portraiture; the ashes of Pike, the hero of York, are at my elbow, and the bones of a thousand warriors lie on the plain in front of our main sally-port. They are the remains of those who fell victims to a malignant dysentery, which prevailed in Gen. Wm. H. Harrison's army while encamped in this vicinity, during the late war—skulls, arms, and legs, are turned up every day by the wheels passing and re-passing to the town of Sacket's Harbor. The matter deserves the attention of the War Department; and an order to the commandant here to accord the exhumed relics an interment worthy of them, should be immediately given. One solitary head-board designates the resting place of a young lieutenant of marines, who lost his life while a volunteer under the General. How his grave remains unscathed amid the surrounding wreck is indeed problematical.

Major Gen. MACOMB, Commander-in-chief of the U. S. army, arrived here on the 6th inst., in the steamboat Telegraph, and is still in town. The troops of the garrison have been reviewed by the General, and we understand he was highly gratified with their appearance. Col. WORTH, the commandant of Madison Barracks, deserves much credit for the rapidity with which his new regiment are attaining an excellent discipline.

Brigadier Gen. EUSTIS is also here. He arrived on Sunday last.

Assistant Adj't Gen. SCHRIVER, attached to the military family of the Commander-in-chief, arrived by the same conveyance. In a very short time the United States troops here will be well qualified for any emergency likely to require their interposition.

We are gratified to notice the friendly intercourse and reciprocal good feeling that prevails here between the citizens and the garrison. It will be for their mutual advantage and happiness to cherish it.—*Sacket's Harbor Journal*, Oct. 17.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Commander McIntosh, and sloop of war Concord, Lieut. Comd'g. Saunders, both from Pensacola, arrived here on Wednesday. The Constellation left Pensacola on the 3d inst, and the Concord on the 29th ult. The Concord has been on the West India station for the last three years, during which time she has not lost a single person by sickness, and only two deaths have occurred on board, one by falling from aloft, and the other by suicide.—*Boston Statesman*.

We understand that Dr. J. M. Foltz, of the U. S. navy, is engaged in writing a work on the effects of climate, and *isothermal influence*. This subject, from its wide connection with pathology, merits the investigation which he proposes to give to it. We recollect to have read with equal pleasure and advantage, the Hygienic tour of Dr. Johnson, and the importance he ascribes to change of climate, in the restoration of health. The position of Dr. Foltz at Washington gives him access to the official bureaux, for medical statistics, which must form the basis of his reasoning, on *isothermal influence*. His published papers indicate the direction of his mind to this subject, upon which an American treatise would be well received. It should be forthcoming soon. IN NO-
NUM, NON PREMATUR ANNUM.—*National Gazette*.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—There was an alarm of fire about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night—it proceeded from the Navy Yard, Charlestown. A quantity of hot ashes and cinders had been carelessly put into a wooden vessel in the rope-walk, which took fire, and but for the timely discovery, the building would have been seriously damaged.—*Briggs's Bulletin*.

Correspondence of the Boston Courier.

HOULTON, Me., Oct. 16, 1838.—The two companies of the 2d Infantry left Hancock Barracks today, to join their regiment, now in Florida. They are to proceed on foot to Bangor, and there embark for New York in the vessel which brought the three companies the 4th Artillery, on their way to this garrison. Lieut. Penrose commands the men on the road; Capt. Kingsbury, under whose orders these two companies proceed to New York, leaves this afternoon. On Thursday afternoon, last week, the three companies of the 4th Artillery arrived, to take the place of the Infantry that left this morning; they were pretty well beat out with their 120 miles travel through the woods from Bangor; and one of them remarked very sagaciously to a bystander, who welcomed him to good quarters—that “it was time they come to something.”

Extract from a letter, dated

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,
Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 30, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, that I arrived at this port this morning from Monte Video, after a passage of fourteen days.

The Fairfield, Commander Mayo, arrived here this evening from Pernambuco and Bahia, and reports that every thing remains quiet for the present in both those places.

Our old and respectable Consul at Bahia, Mr. Odlin, has paid the debt of nature; and an American, Mr. G. R. Foster, of Boston, is acting under a temporary appointment from him, as Consul of the United States, until the will of the Government shall be known.

I left the Dolphin, Lieut. Comd't. Mackenzie, at Monte Video. A copy of his orders shall be transmitted by the next opportunity that offers.

I am happy to add that the officers and crew continue in good health.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. NICOLSON,

Capt. commanding U. S. naval forces on the Coast of Brazil.

Hon. JAMES K. PAULDING,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, from Dr. D. S. Edwards, Surgeon of the West India fleet, dated Sept. 30, 1838.

“SIR: It is a source of much gratitude to me, in closing my duties as Fleet Surgeon, to report that the officers and crews of all the ships upon this station continue in excellent health; that from the reports received, we have been spared the loss of a single individual by disease during the quarter. It has been our fortunate lot during the command of Commodore Dallas up to this time, that the ships of this squadron, moving in a clime noted for its malignant diseases, should have passed unscathed through seasons of pestilence.”

THE INCONSTANT.—The visit of this frigate to our waters will be gratifying, doubtless, to such of our naval men as will be within reach, and have an opportunity of inspecting her. She is considered, we believe, a fine model, and enjoys a high reputation in the British navy. She is to sail from Quebec about the 1st of next month, and await Lord Durham and his family in the Chesapeake.

Lord Durham, with his countess and family, will leave Montreal on the 30th, and arrive in New York, probably, on the 2d or 3d of November. We see it stated in one of the morning papers that the British consul will go to Whitehall, to make arrangements for the journey of the Earl and his family to this city.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

We understand that orders were received on Friday from the Secretary of the Treasury, by Mr. Hale, agent of Francis's life boats, to furnish each of the revenue cutters from Charleston to Eastport with one of them. This is a wise and prudent movement of the Secretary, and we are very glad to see it.—*New York Gazette.*

Among the *on dits* of the day now circulating through the newspapers, is one that James Fennimore Cooper is about to write a history of the American Navy. We hope that the story is true. Cooper's love of his early profession would make the undertaking a pleasant one to him, his stern regard for truth (when his own personal vanity is not wounded) would make him critically accurate in his facts, and his powers of description would throw a general charm over the whole subject, and render it one of the most popular standard works of the age.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

BURIAL OF BLACK HAWK.—A few days ago we announced the death of this celebrated chief. The Iowa Gazette gives the following account of his burial: “His body, we understand, was not interred, but was placed on the earth, in a sitting posture, with his cane clenched in his hands, enclosed with slabs or rails. This is the manner in which the chiefs of the Sac nation are usually buried, and was done at his own special request. A considerable number of whites, we understand, were present at this disposition of his remains.”

A PRINCELY PRESENT.—We learn from the *Courier des Etats Unis* that the PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, in grateful remembrance of the hospitable attentions which he received from Col. DE RUSSY, while at West Point, has sent to the Colonel a costly snuff box of gold, enriched with diamonds. This handsome present was transmitted to Col. DE RUSSY through the hands of Monsieur DESALIGNY, Secretary of the French Legation, who has himself received from the Prince a superb dressing case of plate, containing one hundred pieces.—*New York Com. Advertiser.*

ARMY.

GENERAL) WAR DEPARTMENT,
ORDERS, } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 46. } Washington, 1st Nov., 1838.

1. Promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States since the publication of the ARMY REGISTER of September 1st, 1838.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. Joseph Hooker to be 1st Lieut. 1st Nov. 1838, vice Watson, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Brevet Colonel James Bankhead, Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th Artillery, to be Colonel, 16th September, 1838, vice Lindsay, deceased.

First Lieutenant Michael M. Clark, to be Captain, 16th September, 1838, vice Belton, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Edward D. Townsend, to be First Lieutenant, 16th September, 1838, vice Clark, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Brevet Lieut. Colonel Alexander C. W. Fanning, Major, to be Lieutenant Colonel, 16th September, 1838, vice Bankhead, promoted.

Captain Francis S. Belton, of the 2d Artillery, to be Major, 16th September, 1838, vice Fanning, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Frederick H. Masten, of New York, to be Second Lieutenant, 25th September, 1838.

William W. Pew, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant, 5th October, 1838.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Christopher S. Lovell, of South Carolina, to be Second Lieutenant, 1st August, 1838.

E. W. Hardenbergh, of New York, to be Second Lieutenant, 18th September, 1838.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Brevet Major Henry Wilson, Captain of the 4th Infantry, to be Major, 1st November, 1838, vice Young, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Eaton, to be First Lieutenant, 3d September, 1838, vice Cutts, deceased.

S. D. Dobbins, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant, 29th September, 1838.

John B. Peyton, of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant, 1st October, 1838.

Thomas B. Glen, of Georgia, to be Second Lieutenant, 15th October, 1838.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robert C. Buchanan, to be Captain, 1st November, 1838, vice Wilson, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Henry Prince, to be First Lieutenant, 7th July, 1838, vice Reeve, appointed in the 8th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Stephen T. Tibbatts, to be First Lieutenant, 1st November, 1838, vice Buchanan, promoted.

Richard E. Cochran, of Delaware, to be Second Lieutenant, 18th September, 1838.

Theodoric H. Porter, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant, 5th October, 1838.

Edward G. Elliott, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, 1st November, 1838.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant William M. D. McKissack, to be First Lieutenant, 1st October, 1838, vice Daveiss, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant John C. Fletcher, to be First Lieutenant, 1st November, 1838, vice Walker resigned.

Andrew J. Field, of New York, to be Second Lieutenant, 1st August, 1838, to rank next above Lieutenant Edes, (No. 8 being his true position on the Army Register of the 1st of September.)

James Belger, Sergeant Major, to be Second Lieutenant, 15th October, 1838.

Rensselaer W. Foote, of New Jersey, to be Second Lieutenant, 1st November, 1838.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles Hanson, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, 6th September, 1838.

William B. Greene, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant, 6th October, 1838.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Isaac V. D. Reeve, of the 4th Infantry to be First Lieutenant, 7th July, 1838, vice Daveiss, declined.

Second Lieutenant John M. Harvie, to be First Lieutenant, 7th July, 1838, vice Whipple declined, who reverts to his former Regiment, the 5th Infantry, as Second Lieutenant.

Arthur T. Lee, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant, 8th October, 1838.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

John M. Washington, Captain of the 4th Artillery, to be Assistant Quartermaster, 7th July, 1838.

Samuel B. Dusenbery, Captain of the 4th Artillery, to be Assistant Quartermaster, 7th July, 1838.

II....CASUALTIES, (7.)

RESIGNATIONS, (4.)

Major, (1.)

Nathaniel Young, 3d Infantry, 31st Oct, 1838

First Lieutenants, (3.)

George Watson, 1st Artillery, 31st Oct., 1838.

Camillus C. Daveiss, 5th Infantry, 30th Sept., 1838.

William H. T. Walker, 6th Infantry, 31st Oct., 1838

DEATHS, (3.)

Colonel William Lindsay, Second Artillery, at Huntsville, Alabama, 15th September, 1838.

First Lieutenant Thomas Cutts, 3d Infantry, at Fort Jesup, La., 2d September, 1838.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Lee, at Port Elizabeth, N. J., 6th September, 1838.

III...The officers promoted and appointed will report according to their promotions and appointments, and join their proper regiments, companies, or stations, without delay; those on detached service, or acting under special orders, will report by letter to their respective Colonels.

Captain Washington, A. Q. M., at his request, will join his company in Florida, for service in the line during active field operations, the ensuing winter; and afterwards, report to the Quartermaster General, for duty in his proper department.

By ORDER :

ROGER JONES, *Adj't. Gen.*

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Lieut. J. L. Coburn, 3d Infy., assigned to temporary duty in the Adjutant General's Office.

Lieut. J. V. Bomford, appointed Adjutant of the 8th Infantry.

Capt. J. D. Searight, 6th Infy., assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

NAVY.

ORDERS.

Oct. 24—P. Mid. L. C. Sartori, Rec'g ship, New York. Boatswain N. Steinbogh, do Norfolk.

Ass't Sur. A. J. Wedderburn, Navy Yard, Pensacola.

26—Mid. A. N. Smith, ship Ohio.

27—Lieut. J. H. Ward, Steam ship Fulton.

Mid. E. C. Anderson, C. E. Flemming, and E. E. Rodgers, Rec'g ship, New York.

Mid. W. A. McCrohan, Rec'g ship, Boston.

OFFICERS RELIEVED AND DETACHED.

Oct. 27—Master N. A. Prentiss, from order to Rec'g ship, Boston.

Mid. W. M. Wallace, from order to brig Consort, and to remain in the Rec'g ship at Baltimore.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Frigate Constellation, Comm'r McIntosh, and ship Concord, Lt. Comd't Saunders, at Boston, 24th ult.

Ship Erie, Lt. Comd't D. G. Farragut, and schr. Grampus, Lt. Comd't J. S. Paine, off the Mississippi, Oct. 15, with \$225,000 in specie—officers and crews in good health.

Steam ship Fulton, Capt. Skinner, returned to Norfolk on Monday, 22d ult.

MARRIAGE.

In Brownville, N. Y., on the 23d Oct., by the Rev. F. ROGERS, Dr. JOSEPH P. RUSSELL, U. S. Army, to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of the late Col. E. KIRBY, formerly of Litchfield, Conn.

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
October 24, 1838. }

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M. of Monday, the 5th of November next, for the transportation of provisions and stores to Valparaiso or Callao, or both if required.

The shipment will be made from the navy yard at New York, and will be in quantity or bulk equal to about 3,800 barrels, of which about 1,700 are wet barrels, and about 2,100 are dry hogsheds and barrels, or measurement goods; the whole may be taken in one or two vessels, which must be ready to sail on the 20th November next.

Each of the vessels offered must be able to carry the full amount of freight for which they are offered, the capacity in barrels of each vessel offered must be specified, and their names and the place where they are then lying; and if they shall prove insufficient to carry the full quantity for which they are offered, ten per centum to be deducted from the price, payable to the charter party, to cover the injury to the United States; but no freight to be paid beyond the amount due for articles which may be actually carried.

The rate or standing at the insurance offices must be stated, and no vessel will be accepted until satisfactory reports shall be received of her capacity and character, after surveys shall be made by order of the Commissioners of the Navy.

The offers must specify the price asked for all barrels round, without discrimination of wet or dry barrels, or measurement goods; five and a half cubic feet of measurement goods, and thirty gallons to the gauge of all casks not usually called barrels, whatever they may contain, to be considered as barrels.

No primage to be allowed, nor must any be asked in the proposals.

The freight money will be paid in the United States by the Navy Agent, near the navy yard, New York, or at such other place as shall be directed, within thirty days after proper certificates are exhibited to the said Navy Agent of the safe delivery of the cargoes, agreeably to the bills of lading, signed by the United States Navy Storekeeper or agent, or by the senior naval officer present at the place of delivery.

Fifteen lay days to be allowed, exclusive of Sundays and holydays, at each of the ports of Valparaiso or Callao, should both ports be used.

And the offers must specify the rate of demurrage to be demanded in case of greater detention.

Fuller information as to the nature of the stores and kind of packages to be shipped, may be obtained on application, if deemed necessary, to the commandant of the navy yard, New York.

Nov. 1—1t

NAVY SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR 1839.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Oct. 13, 1833.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 15th of November next, for supplying and delivering at the Navy Yards, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, D. C.; Gosport, Virginia, and the Baltimore Naval Station, severally and respectively, such quantities of the following denominations of articles as the respective contractors for them may be ordered to furnish, upon requisitions from the respective commanding naval officers or navy agents for the use of the United States Navy, during the year 1839, viz:

1. Cold Rolled Copper.
2. Iron, round, flat, and square.
3. Dry White Lead.
4. Raw Linseed Oil.
5. Superfine Flour.
6. Ship Biscuit.
7. Whiskey.
8. Spermaceti Candles.
9. Spermaceti Oil.
10. Butter.
11. Cheese.
12. Molasses, Vinegar, Rice, and Beans.

Blank forms of offers for each denomination of articles will be furnished by the respective navy agents to persons applying for them, and upon which all offers should be made, strictly conforming to the directions which they contain. Samples of the biscuit are lodged with the commandants of yards.

Separate proposals must be made for each navy yard, and for Baltimore. The blank offers furnished to individuals must have all the blanks filled up, and must be subscribed as directed in the note on the face of each form, and they must be *unqualified and unconditional*. As the forms specify all the conditions and stipulations to be performed by the respective contractors, no modification will be allowed.

Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will be required; and ten per centum, in addition, will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will, on no account, be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects. After deducting ten per centum, payment will be made by the United States within thirty days after the said articles shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards aforesaid, according to the terms of the contracts.

Oct. 18—td

BEEF AND PORK FOR 1839.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, October 4, 1838.

SEALD OFFERS, endorsed "Offers for Beef," or "Offers for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 10th November next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and charge to the United States, 1,000 barrels of Navy Beef, and 2,000 barrels of Navy Pork, each barrel to contain 200 pounds nett weight of Beef or Pork; 500 barrels of the Beef must be delivered at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts; 500 barrels of the Beef and 2,000 barrels of Pork must be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York: all to be delivered between the 15th March and the 15th May, 1839.

The Beef must be packed from well fattened cattle, weighing not less than six hundred pounds, nett weight; all the legs and leg rounds of the hind quarters, and the clods, neck, or sticking pieces, shins, and cheeks of the fore quarters, must be wholly excluded from the barrel; and the remainder of the carcass must be cut in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.

The Pork must be corn-fed and well fattened; all the skulls, feet, and hind legs entire, must be excluded from the barrel; and the remainder of the hog must be cut in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each; not more than three shoulder pieces, and one jowl and a half, or the jowls of a hog and a half, shall be allowed to a barrel.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be slaughtered between the first day of November next and the periods of delivery; must be thoroughly salted or struck with the best quality clean, coarse Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes salt, and no other: and, after remaining a sufficient time for the salt to penetrate the meat in the most thorough manner, it is to be packed with a sufficient quantity of the same quality of salt, and five ounces of pure saltpetre, pulverized. The salt used in striking must be carefully separated from the pieces, and the pieces must be drained or placed on inclined boards, and suffered to remain in that state for some time before the pieces are put in the barrel.

The Barrels must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak, free from sap wood, and the staves must be at least three-fourths of an inch thick, and not more than four inches wide; they must be fully and substantially hooped and nailed at the expense of the respective contractors; each barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the "contractor's name" and the "year when packed."

The Beef and the Pork will be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy Yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn Inspectors of Salt provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for said inspection must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective Navy Yards aforesaid, after the inspections, and at their own expense.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the Beef and for the Pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and charges.

Letters from some Navy Agent, commandant of a Navy Yard, or other person well known to the Department, must accompany the offers of each person, and state the belief of the writer that the person offering to contract has the ability to perform his contract in a satisfactory manner, and that his sureties are also responsible for the amount of the contract, or the offers will not be considered.

Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will be required; and ten per centum, in addition, will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will, on no account, be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects. After deducting ten per centum, payment will be made by the United States within thirty days after the said Beef and Pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards aforesaid, according to the terms of the contracts.

The parts of the Beef to be excluded from the barrel are particularly designated in the engravings to be attached to the contracts. Persons interested, who have not heretofore seen the engravings, can obtain them on application at this office.

Oct. 11—td